Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1830. [NUMBER 3,212.

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer*, *William Prinsep*, *George Alexander Prinsep*, and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvents, notice of such intention must be given by entry thereof in the Book kept for that purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day so fixed for the hearing: and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the Office of the Examiner.

श्री. कलकत्तानी. नामवांत. देवादारो नी. छुटकारो. करनारी. कोरट.

जॉन. पालमर. तथा. वीलीअम. परीन सेप. तथा. जारज. ई लेक्जंडर. परीनसेप तथा. चारलीश. व्हारप्पर. पालमर. वेपारी ओ. तथा. साउतीआओ. ई. लेोको. पालमर. तथा. कुमपनीने. नांमनो. वेपार. चलावताकुता. ते. नामवांत. देवादार. थाई ओ. ते. व्याणत *

तारीख. १५ मी. मेई. ठीआ. महीनानीने. दीने. नांमदार. शर. छडवरड. राईआंन. श्रूपरीत्र. कोरटनो. नाजट. जथटीशनी. आगल. कोरट. व्हेशीकुती. तेमांथी. कुकंम. श्री प्रेछेजे. ई. ७पर. कहेला. नामवांन. देवादारोनी. अरजी. तथा. कुशाब. ७पर. ७पर. कहेली. कोरटमां. नोप्रेलेाछे. तेव्याबे. ई७पर. कहेली. कोरटमां. मंगलवारे. तारीख. ४ थी. जानेवारी. १८३१ ने. दीने. व्यपोरनां. शांलसरो*

व्यपर. कीआंथी. आपीत्रिजे*

ई. शांलवानु. ७पर. कहेली. तारीखे. शांलसरो. तथा. ई. ७पर. कहेला. नामवांन. देवादारोनां. आंगनाराओ. तथा. व्यीजाओ. जेकोइनो. लाग. जिंओ. आल. मीलकत. ७पर. पोतेाग्रनो. हेाई तो. तेनांवोने. जांणा. कहेवाने. ई. ७पर. कहेली. कोरटमां. पोते. हाजर. थाई. आगर. पोतानां. वकीलने. मोकले*

कोरटनां. कुकंमथी.
पी—ओ. हेनलांज.
कमिशनर.

कमिशनरनी. कचेरी.
तारीख. ५ मी. जुन. १८३०

☞ ई. ७पर. कहेला. नामवांन. देवादारोनां. आंगनाराओ. हरकि. कोइने. ई. अरजीनी. आडे. पडवानी. अरजी. देाई तो. ते आरणशर. ई. शांलसवानो. दाहाडो. मुकरर. कीधेलाछे. तेना. तरणा. दाहाडा. अगाउ. कोरटनां. चीए. कलारकनी. कचेरीआमां. मुकी कीधेलीछे. तेमां. लखीजणावे. ने. तेज. वखत. आंगनाराओ. पोतानां. लेणांनी. आपी देवीट. कमिशनरनी. कचेरीआमां. आपवी*

श्री

कलकत्तामधील दुर्बळ ऋणाइत यांचें ऐकण्या बद्दलचे कचेरीमधें

ज्यान पालमर हा ऋणाइत जाला आहे यावाबतींत

हजरत आलीजान सरइडार्ड रैयन न्है ट सप्रीम कोर्टाचे न्यायाधीश यांचो कचेरी गेल्या महीना मेचो तारीख १५ वी सभरली व्यांत आज्ञा जालो आहे कीं ह्या ऋणाइतांची अर्जी व मालाची टीप या कोर्टांत दाखल केली आहे व्याचा विचार पुढें सन १८३१ माहे जानेवारी तारीख ४ मंगळवार यादिवशीं दोन प्हरीं ध्यानात घेतला जाइल

जाहिर नामा

सदरहु आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणे ह्याचा विचार केला जाइल त्यास्तव त्या ऋणाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांचा मत्तावर ज्याचा दावा दाखल असेल त्या सर्वांस या पत्रावरून कळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरहु कोडतांत नेमलेल्या वेळेवर त्यांणी खुद्द यावें किंवा आपले मुखत्यार वकील पाठवून यावे हें तपासणाराचा आफिसांतून वर्तमान निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३० कोडताचा हुकुमे वरून

१ पि. ओ. हेनलो साहेब इक्झामिनर सहि

ताजा कलम ह्या ऋणाइतांचा अर्जीवर कोणी व्यांचा साहुकार आडवायाव यास इछित असल्यास तेंहीं ह्या कोर्टाचा मुख्य दप्तर दार याचे आफिसांत वही ठेविली आहे त्यांत लिहुन कळवाया बद्दल सदरहु एकण्याकरितां दिवस नेमिला आहे त्याचा अगोदरचे सहा तीन दिवस लिहिले आहेत त्या प्रमाणे तपासणाराचा आफिसांत त्या साहुकाराने आपल्या कर्जाचें इफत पत्रही यावें

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

IN the matter of JOHN PALMER, AN INSOLVENT. } At a Court holden on Friday, the 18th of June current, before the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice of the Supreme Court, it was ordered, that the matter of the separate Petition and Schedule of the said Insolvent, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the Sixth day of January 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such hearing will be had accordingly, and all Creditors and other persons laying claims to any interest in the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, are required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed as aforesaid in person or by attorney.

By Order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON, *Examiner.*

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
June 23, 1830,

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvent, notice of such intention must be given, by entry thereof in the Book kept for the purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day fixed for hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the office of the Examiner.

श्री. कलकत्तानी. नामवांन. देवादारो नी. छुटकारो. करनारी. कोरट*

जॉन. पालमर. नामवांन. देवादार. थाई ओ. ते. व्याणत*

शुकरवारे. तारीख. १८ मी. जुन. याबत्ता. अरीनांनीनेहीने. नांमदार. शर. ईडवरड. राईआंन. श्रूपरीत्र. कोरटनो. नाजट. जथटीशनी. आगल. कोरट. व्हेशीकुती. तेमांथी. कुकंम. श्री प्रेछेजे. ई. ७पर. कहेला. नामवांन. देवादारनी. जुदी. अरजी. तथा. कुशाब. ७पर. कहेली. कोरटमां. नोप्रेलेाछे. तेव्याबे. ई७पर. कहेली. कोरटमां. मंगलवारे. तारीख. ६ ठी. जानेवारी. १८३१ ने. दीने. व्यपोरनां. शांलसरो*

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कोरटनां. कुकंमथी.
पी—ओ. हेनलांज.
कमिशनर.

कमिशनरनी. कचेरी.
तारीख. २३ मी. जुन. १८३०

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श्री

कलकत्ता मधील दुर्बळ ऋणाइत यांचें ऐकण्या बद्दलचे कचेरीमधें

ज्यान पालमर हा ऋणाइत जाला आहे यावाबतींत

हजरत आलीजान सरइडार्ड रैयन न्है ट सप्रीम कोर्टाचे न्यायाधीश यांचो कचेरी हा चालता महिना जुनचो तारीख १८ वीस भरली व्यांत आज्ञा जालो आहे कीं ह्या ऋणाइताचो निराळो अर्जी व मालाची टीप या कोर्टांत दाखल केली आहे व्याचा विचार पुढें सन १८३१ माहे जानेवारी तारीख ६ गुरुवार यादिवशीं दोन प्हरीं ध्यानात घेतला जाइल

जाहिर नामा

सदरहु आज्ञा जाली आहे त्याप्रमाणे ह्याचा विचार केला जाइल त्यास्तव त्या ऋणाइताचे मागणार आणि त्याचा मालमत्तावर ज्याचा दावा दाखल असेल त्या सर्वांस या पत्रावरून कळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरहु कोडतांत नेमलेल्या वेळेवर त्यांणी खुद्द यावें किंवा आपले मुखत्यार वकील पाठवून यावे हें तपासणाराचा आफिसांतून वर्तमान निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३० कोडताचा हुकुमे वरून

१ पि. ओ. हेनलो साहेब इक्झामिनर सहि

ताजाकलम ह्या ऋणाइताच्या अर्जीवर कोणी व्याचा साहुकार आडवायावयास इछित असल्यास तें ही ह्या कोर्टाचा मुख्य दप्तर दाराचे आफिसांत वहि ठेवीली आहे त्यांत लिहुन कळवाया बद्दल सदरहु एकण्याकरितां दिवस नेमीला आहे त्याचा अगोदरचे सहा [illegible] लिहिले आहेत [illegible] आफिसांत [illegible] जाचें [illegible]

[illegible] turday next, [illegible]

Merchants and others at the [illegible] wishing to Subscribe are requested to address their applications to "*The Editors of the Price Current*," care of the head PRINTER at the Gazette Office. To those residing at Outstations and Eastern Ports who formerly subscribed, the usual number of Copies will be forwarded until counter orders are received.

Bombay, 4th Auyust, 1830.

NOTICE

TO THE DIFFERENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS OF BOMBAY.

THE Undermentioned men, Compositors, and Pressmen, attached to this Office, absconded without giving the slightest warning, and on the very eve of this day's publication, thereby causing the greatest inconvenience. This Notice is given to deter any persons from giving them employment, without in the first instance binding them down to the due fulfilment of their duty, under heavy penalties.

H. F. BOADEN,
Editor.

Compositors.—John De Silva, 2nd Printer
John de Almade,
Mecause H. Dias,
Lawrence de Souza,
John de Surrow,
William Harling,
Francis Adrian,
Viltorin Peireira,
Alice Martins,
John de Abrowe,
Gunnaba Hurjee, and
Moraba Cassibah.

Pressmen.—Domingo Merran,
Domingo Murzello, and
Jozee Murzello.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
28*th July*, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ALL orders for Work and Letters addressed to the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, are received and punctually attended to, by Mr. RIGBY [illegible] Gazette Office.

'BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT a Special Meeting will be held on Wednesday the 11th Instant, at 2 P. M.

(Signed) R. C. MONEY,
Act g. Secy.

BOMBAY,
SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
2nd August, 1830.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 6th day of October 1829, made in a certain cause depending in the said court wherein MARY MORRIS, widow, LOUISA MORRIS widow, GEORGE JELLICOE and FANNY his wife, formerly FANNY MORRIS Spinster, are complainants, and GEORGE FRASER, sole Executor of BENJAMIN MORRIS (late a Major in the Honorable the East India Company's Service, and at the time of his death employed by his Highness the Nizam) is the Defendant, the Creditors of the said Benjamin Morris the Testator (who died at Hyderabad on or about the first day of January 1817) are on or before the first day [illegible] ber next to come in by themselves [illegible] ors before WILLIAM FEN- [illegible] of the said court [illegible] aforesaid, and [illegible] or in default [illegible] e excluded [illegible] E, [illegible] or.

[illegible]

مدعي هستند و جارج فريزر كه [illegible]
وكيل وصيت نامه بينجمن ماريس
(كه در نوكري هندوستان مشرقي
نامدار كمپني ميجر بود و درايام
وفات د رنوكري نامدار نظام بود)
مدعا عليه است قرض خواهان وصيت
كننده بينجمن ماريس مذكور (آنكه
د رحيدر آباد بتاريخ ۳ جانيواري
سنه ۱۸۱۷ يا در همان عرصه فوت
وشده است) بتاكيد تمام خود يا
كلاي اوشان نزد ماستر كورت مذبور
اوليم فينويك اسكويير رفصيل منبي
مذكور رفته قبل ازماه نومبر آينده
سنه حال هريك ارانها قرض خود
را تحقيق نمايند واگر همچنين نكنند
از منافع حكم نامه مذكور باطل
خواهند شد

يچ يي سوت هاوس
وكيل مدعي
در منبي تاريخ ۱۲ جولايي ۱۸۳۰

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 11th day of March 1829, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein HURGOVUNDASS TULSEYDASS and others are Complainants, and HURRADASS TULSEYDASS and others are Defendants, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE testator in the pleadings in the said cause mentioned, are on before the first day of January 1831 to come in by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esq, the Master of the said Court in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainant's Solicitor.

BOMBAY,
21*st July* 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

હરગોવંનદાસ• તુલશીદાસ• તથા•બીજા ઓ•પુરીઆદ્ય•કરનારા• તથા• હરીદાસ• તુલશીદાસ•તથા•બીજાઓ• જવાબ•દેનારા•ફિ ર્યાદીઓ•નાં• કજીઆની• ફોરટની•ડીકરી•શ્રી•મુંબઈ ની•જુદીકેટરની•શ્રુપરાત્ર•ફોરટમાં•તા રીખ• ૧૧ મી•માર્ચ•શને• ૧૮૨૯ અંગારે જીને•દીને•થઈછે*—શરવે• જેફોઈ•લેફો•તુ લશીદાશ•ગોપાલદાસે•વીલ•કીધેલુછે•ને•કિ ઉપર•કરેલા•કજીઆમાં•તુ•નામછે•તેનાં•માં ગનારાઓ•તથા•ખરા•વારશદારો•હોઈ•તેમ ણી•પોતેઅગર•પોતાનાં•વકીલો•તા૦ ૧ લી જાનીવારી•શને• ૧૮૩૧ અંગારેજીને•દીને•અ ગર•તેનીઅગાઉ•આઈ•શ્રુપરીત્ર•ફોરટનો•મા સતર•વીલીઅમ•ઈનવીક•ઈશકુઈરને•નાંખાં•ઠે કાણેશ્રી• મુંબઈમાં•ફોટકોટ• આગલ•આ વીને•પોતાનુ• લેણુ•તથા•વારશાનાં•દાવાઓ ખરા•કરે•—કિધીયાથી•મુકરશેતો• ખામખા•ફિ ડીકરીનાં• નપ્રાથી• દુર• રેહેશે*

તારીખ• ૨૧ મી•જુલાઈ• ૧૮૩૦

ફેય—ઈ—શાઉથહાઉશ•

પુરીઆદી•કરનારાઓને•

NOTICE IS [illegible]

THAT on Wednesday the eleventh day of August at 12 o'clock in the forenoon the Trustees and assignees of the estate and effects of the firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company will put up by public Auction to the highest bidder at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE one of the managing Trustees and assigness of the said late firm, by and with the consent and approbation of the principle part of the Creditors of the said late firm, all the remaining outstanding debts, due to the said late firm for the benefit of all the creditors, in order finally to close the affairs of the said firm. The money arising from sale of such out-tanding debts will be added to the sums of money now in the hands of the said Trustees. A list of the said debts shewing the amount due from each individual may be seen on application at the sdid Trustee's office on any day previous to the said sale between the hours of eleven and five. Should any Creditor or creditors of the said late firm object to this mode of disposing of the said debts, he, she, or they, are requested to give notice to the said Trustees within fourteen days from the date hereof setting forth their grounds of objection.

Dated 24th of July, 1830.

For Sale,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per doz.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT NOON.

ON TOMORROW
THURSDAY, the 5th August.
AT THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Wm. Nicol and Co.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

DLIZABETH,

OF 527$\frac{73}{94}$ TONS PER REGISTER.

BUILT at Calcutta in 1816 by Messrs, Gilmore and Co. and has just been completely rep i ed, fitted and coppered with 28 oz. Copper. This vessel has a superior poop and forecastle, sa ils fast and carries a very large cargo.

List of stores, Surveyors certificates, &c. may be seen at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO.—terms 20 per cent deposit on purchase to be immediately paid down, and the remainder in Bills at 30 days sight.

Bombay, 4th August, 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

શ્રીશીઅરશ•ઉલીઅમ•નીકલ•તથા•કંમ પનીની•આપીશરોગ્રો•તારીખ• ૫ મીઅગાશ ટ•સાલના•લરશપતવાને•દંને•બપોરનાં•ફિ શાકું•શાગવાંની•લાકડાનું•ખાસ્રેલું•વાંકાણ નાંગ્રે• ફિલીજાબેથ• રેજીસટર• પરમાણે• ૫૨૭ $\frac{૭૮}{૯૪}$ ટનનું• જહેર• લીલાંઉ• કરીને• વેચશે *

ખિવાંકાણ•શ્રી•કલકતાગ્રો•શને• ૧૮૧૬ નાં•વરશગ્રો•શ્રીશીઅરશ•ગીલગ્રોર•તથા•કંમ પનીકિ• ખાસ્રેઉછે•અને• હવડે•તર્દન નવેશર થી•ગાલી•કારાડેઉછે•અને• ૨૮ અઉનશનાં તરાખાંનાં• પતરાંથી•પુરાડ• જડેલીછે*ખિવાંકા ણ•સારી•છતરી•તથા•પુનાનું•છે*અને•ચાલગ્રો ઉનાવલુંછે•અને•માલ•પંણ•ભરેલોલીછે*

શામાંનની•ટીપ•તથા•તપાશકરનારાઓ ની•શરટીપીકેટ•તથા•તેવુજ• બીજું•શ્રીશીઅર શ•ઉલીઅંગ• નીકલ•તથા•કંમપનીની• આપીશ ગ્રો•દેખડાવશે*બોલીજે• ખરીદકરનાંજ•ઉના વલેથી•શેકડે• ૨૦ ટકા•અમાનત•આપવા•અ ને•બાકીનાં• નાંણાંની• ૩૦ દાહડાની•મુદત ની• પુનડી•આપવી*

તારીખ• ૩૧ મી•જુલાઈ• ૧૮૩૦

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यादिवशीं दोन प्रहरीं मेजर्से उइलमनिकोलके याचे आफिसांत उघडे लिलावांत सागवानी चागल्या फळ्याचें बांधिलेलें जाहाज बनाम इलिजाबेथ ५२७$\frac{७८}{९४}$ टनाचें बार जालें आहे त्याप्रो विकलें जाइल हें जाहाज कलत्तामधें सन १८१६ ल्हांत मेज मेजर्सगिलिमोर कंपेनीनें बांधिलें होतें आणि साप्रत फा ट फुट नोट करून २८ ओंसांचे तांबा चा पत्राने मडउन तयार केलें आहे आ णि त्यास मागील पुढील शिडे चागलो आहेत आणि तें बहुत माल घेवून चा लोस हो बरें आहे त्याचा सामानाची याद आणि सर्वियरचे दाखले वगैरे मे जर्सनिकोल कंपेनीचा आफिसात कोणा सहि पाहाण्याकरीतां ठेवीलें आहे आणि तें जो कोणी वीकत घेइल त्याणे तेव्हां च २० टके प्रमाणें अमानत रोकड द्यावे आणि बाकि यातलो येतांच ३० दिवसां नंतर द्यावे तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८३० मुंबई

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the Gazette Printing Establishment; a few good Compositors, who understand the English Cases perfectly. Application to be made to the Printer.

Bombay, 4th August, 1830.

For Sale

MR. MORLEY'S BUGGY AND HORSE.

PRICE Rs. 1200.

Bombay, 4th August, 1830.

On SATURDAY, next the 7th Inst,

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ.

Several pieces of dark blue Cloth, China Hats, sets of Combs, a blackwood Writing Table, a variety of Books, and a quantity of Bengal silk Handkerchiefs.

THEY WILL ALSO SELL,

THE PROPERTY OF

Captain Graham, Indian Navy.

Consisting of Silver Spoons, Forks, Gravy and Marrow Spoons, soup Ladle, Fish and Butter Knives, Wine Funnel, Bottle stands, Plated Tea and Coffee Pots Cruet Frame, &c. Glass-ware, comprising the usual assortment a very handsome Dinner Service, set of Table Cutlery, a large sized Cot and Bedding, a Palanquin, Copper Cooking Utensils; and sundry other articles the property of a Gentleman deceased.

BOOKS FOR SALE,

AT

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

SCOTT'S Bible 6 Vols. 150 Rs Mackintosh's practical Gardener 2 Vols. with plates 45 Rs Todd's Johnson's Dictionary 20 Rs Walker's pronouncing Dictionary 18 Rs Bickersteth's Christian Student 12 Rs Meg Dod's House Wives manual, Rs 12. Kitchener's Cook's Oracle 12 Rs Debrett's Baronetage 2 Vols. 35 Rs Blair's Sermons 1 Vol. 16 Rs Arabian Nights 3 Vols. 25 Rs London Post Office Directory for 1830, also the 10 first Vols. of Sir Walter Scott's *New Edition* of the *Waverly Novels;* with his Prefaces and Notes being all the Vols. that are yet published price 50 Rs With an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Nautical Almanacs, Spelling Books, Grammars Tutors' Assistants, &c. &c. Memoirs of the Court of Louis 18th, 30 Rs Sydenham 40 Rs Exclusives, 40 Rs Cloudesley, by Godwin, 40 Rs Manners of the day, 40 Rs [illegible] Tod, 40 Rs Records of Capt. Clapp[illegible] tor, 26 Rs Expedition to Africa, 26 [illegible] Coleman's Random Records, 20 Rs [illegible] and Quarterly Reviews for Jany, 6 Rs each.

FOR SALE,

A Complete SODA WATER MACHINE. with Materials and empty Bottles,—the Machine is capable of making Forty dozen per day, and may be inspected at any time on application to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

PER

ROYAL GEORGE,

DIRECT FROM BICKNELL AND MOORE.

UNDRESS Oilskin Shakos, for Infantry Officers, according to the latest regulations, Military Buck and Doe Skin Gloves, Woodstock and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Stocks, Surgeons and Staff Cock'd Hats. extra Saxon Plumes, Infantry and Cavalry Plumes, and Sockets General Officers's Plumes, Lady's Riding Hats, Patent Oil'd [illegible]n, Buff Shoulder Belts, Staff, Cavalry and Infantry Sword Knots, Gold embroidered and Buff Leather waist Belts.—

ALSO

Prefumery, from Smyth and Bristow, consisting of Jamaica Pomatum, Lavendar Water, Large and Small Patent Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Swan puffs and Boxes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Princes Russia Oil, Bears Grease, Essence of Peppermint, Windsor Soap, &c. &c, &c.

Frith, Bomanjee & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

PER

ROYAL GEORGE,

A very superior London built Buggy with Harness—price Rs 1250.

They have also a neat English built Barouche for sale, with a great variety of Carriages, Buggies, &c.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1830.

thirty fourth having died a natural death, on the passage from Lindy to Bombay.

(Signed) J. H. CRAWFORD,
Foreman.

BOMBAY,
GRAND JURY ROOM,
2*d August*, 1830.

To which the Chief Justice returned the following reply.

GENTLEMEN OE THE GRAND JURY.

I have listened with every attention to the Presentment which has just been read. It is one of a most important nature, as it concerns a subject which has at all times commanded the greatest interest; and as it affects very nearly a highly respectable Service, I have to requ[illegible] your attention to some few observations on its contents, and on the results which may spring from the inquiry in which you have been engaged.

A presentment of a Grand Jury, when that term is used to imply an accusation, is that which it finds without any formal Indictment being delivered to them, but which is afterwards reduced to that shape. It is in fact considered as instructions to draw the Indictment by, and differs from it, in that an Indictment, or more properly speaking a Bill is drawn up at large and brought engrossed to the Grand Jury to find. In practice, however a Presentment of a Grand Jury generally concerns some matter which comes within their own knowledge as a nuisance, a libel, or the like. In the Presentment now before me, no doubt, matter of serious accusation may be involved. It has not however gone so far as to make further investigation unnecessary, much less is there in it so much precision as to render it in itself instructions for an Indictment; as for example, no individual is by name connected with the result of your inquiry. It is no where said in what way, or from what description of persons the boys in question were procured: It is said that they were slaves, but who or what their masters were, or how they had acquired them, in war or otherwise or by what inducement the masters were led to part with them and other pointswhich I might mention, are still unknown. It is said that the boys were slaves at the period of their being "engaged for the H. E. I. Company's service", but the state of slavery in which they are described to have been, and still suppose themselves to be; the fact of two of them having been exchanged, (whether with or without their consent) for two others from an Arab Bugla in the River Lindy is not mentioned; the ab ence of all specific agreement as to time of service, there being no bounty received by the Boys themselves, and the want of a common language between them and the Captain and officers of the Sh p, (a want very imperfectly supplied by the Interpreter) all conspire to prevent the same meaning being attached to the terms "engaged for the service of the H. E. I. Company", as they would otherwise bear. I beg that in making these observations I may not be supposed to find fault with this Presentment or that I am insensible to the very praiseworthy manner in which this enquiry appears to have been conducted; but what I have said is sufficient to shew that in the most favourable point of view in which your Presentment can be taken towards those most concerned in [illegible], and in which point of view I desire [illegible] it, it is evident that the case cannot [illegible]e it does now; fairness to those impli[illegible] the enquiry, and the higher claims of [illegible]ustice equally, prevent it.—I am, [illegible]at present relieved from the neces[illegible]ringing to your notice the law on this [illegible]mbodied in a recent Act of parlia[illegible]ould the result of an Inquiry before [illegible]strates occasion this case again to [illegible]ore you, it will be the duty of the [illegible]do so.

[illegible]n Grant made a few observations in [illegible]oncurrence with the foregoing, and [illegible] Jury retired.

[illegible]day's Supplement to the Courier, an[illegible]hat the Ship *La Sophie*, which sailed [illegible]e in April last, bound for Bordeaux, had been obliged to put into the Isle of France from stress of weather, but the notice sadly deficient in details, which details we are enabled to supply by the following extracts from a letter received from one of the Passengers by the said Ship. The letter is dated, Isle of France, 14th July 1830, and thus commences.

"I avail myself of the present opportunity to announce a circumstance which will no doubt surprise you very much. vizt. the arrival of the *La Sophie* at this Port, early in this month, in a very perilous condition; so much so indeed, that her Crew and passengers have great reason to be thankful.

"We had a prosperous voyage as far as Cape Natal, where in a severe Gale the Headrails and part of the Cutwater were carried away, causing leakage, but to no great extent, when the ship pitched heavily, which, from the state of the weather, she did incessantly.—At the [illegible]nd of two days, another Gale bereft us of the Starboard Quarter-gallery, still we kept on, and made our way good till the morning of the 19th June, when, as we were laying too, the third Officer being in charge of the Deck, thought proper to take in part of the after sail, when the ship immediately fell off into the hollow of the sea, and in a few minutes received a tremendous "Coup de Mer" nearly in the middle, but, as good luck would have it, a foot or two before the Main Chains. which, had it struck them, they must infallibly have been carried away, and with them the mast.—As it was, the Bulwark was forced in, and being a part of the body of the vessel, and not merely attached to it as bulwarks generally are, it tore up the Channel, and part of the side below it, to an extent of more than twenty feet; causing a rent of that length, which varied in breadth from half an Inch, to 18 Inches.—Eight knees were broken between the upper and lower Decks, and the beams to which these were attached were displaced, so as to project to the larboard side which was forced outwards; consequently loosening the whole of the upper Deck, which creaked like a Bamboo platform ever afterwards.—The most imminent danger was not however discovered till after a part of the Cargo had been discharged here, when it was found that one of the midship Ribs had been stove in, and thereby several planks displaced, one of which protruded against the Copper, in such a way, that had that given away, we must inevitably have gone down in a few minutes,— as it was, the Ship made 30 Inches of water per hour for some days, though, when the weather moderated, we contrived to reduce the leak to 10 or 12.—The Committee of examination have ordered very extensive repairs to be executed, which it will require six weeks or two months to complete".

The fond hope we had cherished in our heart of hearts, of seeing a full House to witness the representation of *Guy Mannering* and *Charles Second*, was completely realised on Thursday Evening last, and our eyes were dazzled with the sight of that most perfect of all nature's works—woman—shining forth in all her native loveliness and variety, and shedding that charm on all around, the force of which can only be duly appreciated by those, who have felt the chilling and miserable feeling, her absence occasions. In one word, there was a very full attendance, and a general feeling of pleasure seemed to have been raised in the minds of the audience by the anticipated melody of Bishop's beautiful music.

The Curtain rose to an audience in every way qualified to judge of the merits of the different performers, and fully alive to the Claims of an amateur performance for their countenance and cheering applause. The first act proceeded without the slightest interruption, but at it's termination, the *Colonel Mannering* of the evening, came forward and announced in the name of the Manager, that a domestic calamity had prevented the Gentleman who had undertaken the part of *Harry Bertram* from appearing! Oh! dire event, how many an animated face did you cause to be averted in disappointment. Well but to proceed, the part of Harry Bertram was read, or rather spelt, the songs were not sung, and the audience were getting rather sleepy, when nearly at the end of the second act, and when the last words of the Gipsey's Prophecy

"Bertram's right and Bertram's might.
Shall meet on Ellengowan's height."

had just escaped from the performer, when down came the curtain, and on came the beforementioned Gentleman to announce, that the real Harry Bertram of the Evening had just arrived. The act recommenced, and we were greeted with that delightful Serenade of "Come shining forth my Dearest"; after which Harry Bertram makes his first appearance, & we need not say that that appearance was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. Throughout the Opera he was most perfect in his part, and sang with more than his accustomed sweetness and science. *Dominie Sampson* did well throughout, but certainly did not convey to us any idea of the character as drawn by the great Unknown—It was too *brousque*, and no person bearing in mind the following passage, could for a moment bring to mind either the person or character of the Dominie, "Nor good neither, answered Dominie Sampson, in a voice whose untuneable harshness corresponded with the awkward: ness of his figure. They were the first words which Mannering had heard him speak; and as he had been watching with some curiosity, when this eating, drinking, moving, and smoking automaton should perform the part of speaking, he was a good deal diverted with the harsh timber tones which issued from him." In making these observations we bear in mind how difficult it is to personate such a character on the stage, and to compress within the required space the various oddities that abound in the character of Dominie Sampson, and yet we have seen this done, and are convinced that the amateur who undertook the part on Thursday last, could with study come up to our idea of the character, throughout, he was too apparently anxious for effect, the real Dominie, was subdued, quiet and unpretending; and the Amateur who undertakes this part must not look for bursts of applause, there is nothing in the character to excite them, and if they do attend the representation of the part, they form the best Criterion possible, that the part is not well acted. We must now turn our attention to the *Meg Merrilies* of the evening, which was a performance of infinite merit, and deserves more praise than we can well bestow on it, from the circumstance of this article having exceeded the usual limit devoted to theatrical Notices, the most striking features of the performance, were grace of action, and power and harmony of voice, there was sometimes a wildness both in voice and manner that was exactly adapted to the part, and created the required interest in the fate of her charge *Harry Bertram*. There is a probability of the Opera being again repeated, and for many reasons we hope it will be, but we must seize this opportunity to entreat the Manager to give us a better Dandy Dimmont, for a more execrable performance we never witnessed.

We have great pleasure in announcing that a letter has been received in Bombay from Captain Henning, Commander of the Ship *Mountstu art Elphinstone* dated 10 May 1830, Lat. 4°9' N. Long. 21° 4. W. in which he states that all were well, and that they expected to reach England in about a Month from the date of his letter.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL,—Lieutenant Foulerton, Grenadier's
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Jervis Engineers,
Assistant Surgeon Black, 13th Regt. N. I.
Captain H. W. Poole, 36th Regt. M, N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—July 31st, Ship Elizabeth, Thos. Jenkins Master, from Isle of France 16th July

AUGT. 1st, French Barque Virginie, F. Carnavant Master from Marseilles and Bourbon, Maresielles 16th January and Bourbon 14th July.

DEPARTURES, July 31, The Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Vestal Mahomed Ally Nacqudah to Muscat.

AUGT. 1st, Grab Brig Dadaloy, Sheriffally Nacqudah to Malay Coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Ganges, for China; Sunbury, for Bengal; Asia Felix, for do. and Shaul Ahmed for do.

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Ganges, Royal George, Elizabeth,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sunbury, Asia Fe[illegible] dany, Jupiter, and Shaul Hamed.

FRENCH.—Virginia.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, and Moonsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Coote, Clive, Hastings, and Palinurus.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS Hugh Lindsay, and Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,—On Wednesday the 28th Inst. at the Scotch Church by the Revd. Joseph Lawrie, Lieut W. Wade of the European Regt., to Miss Louisa Pollexfen.

On the 17th Ultimo, At St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. Henry Jeffreys M. H. Mr. Chas. Doveton Gilder to Miss Caroline Llewellin.

English Extracts.

UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL for March.

COLLOQUIES WITH FOLARD.

NO. I.

"'I wish, Trim, said my Uncle Toby,
'I wish I was asleep.'"

TRISTRAM SHANDY

Let me confess my weakness! It has become—"my custom always of the afternoon"—while setting in mine easy-chair, and before a sea-coal fire, to fall, it may be for a good half hour, or by the mass a while longer, into a kind of doze or trance, which believe me of all the forms of sleep under Heaven—and blessed as Sancho has said was he who first invented sleep in any form,—is the most delicious and refreshing. And, moreover, seeing that it clears the head, composes the ruffled spirit, and invigorates the mind after the distractions of the day, it may be lauded also as the most thought-inspiring and intellectual in its quality. That it is brief, and snatched, as it were, by stealth from the day-season of care, and enjoyed with the half-closed consciousness of a too insecure and transient bliss, doth both sweeten its influence and enhance its fruition. Therein doth it but resemble the whole sum of earthly pleasure—fleeting, stolen at intervals from the thousand ills the compress us in this mortal coil, and possessed with the sad assurance of forecoming loss, it is in a word, but the type of human happiness. In one respect only does this gentle, evening fireside sleep, lack the closeness of comparison as the sweetest epitome of terrestrial pleasure; it is ever innocent and healthful A point of faith which at a befitting season—that! is after I have so slept—I am prepared stoutly to maintain in the true spirit of an ancient disputant, against all comers whatsoever—against the canons of medicine and the fathers of physic.

Only if I were a married man, should I have any compunctious visitings on the propriety and advantage of this custom. In the cheerful family circle, to shut the dull oblivious ear to the gentle tones of womankind, or the merry peal of laughing prattlers, were—if wedlock be, indeed, as some have found or fabled—at best a discourteous and churlish insensibility; to say nought of the wilful loss, which it were heresy to doubt, of waking pleasure. But for me that am, "God bless the mark!" but an antiquated bachelor, with no domestic joys, no silvery notes to charm mine ear, or, it may be no shriller pitch-pipe to fright me from my slumbers—why I, a lone animal in a green old age, deserted, and—save when the presence of my ancient, true, and warm hearted camarado lights up the solitude of my cottage—with no companionship but mine own poor thoughts, why surely I may fairly and freely indulge either my wakeful or my sleeping humours. And chiefly do love that hour of wintry even-tide when, the old soldier's frugal meal dispatched, the curtains of my sanctum close drawn, the hearth clean swept, the wind howling, or the rain pattering on the external world, I wheel my chair to front the genial blaze, discuss in its rays the ruby brightness of some three or four temperate glasses, and sink first to reverie—and next to sleep. It is then that the troubled lucubrations and musings of the day steal again over the involuntary sense with a gentle and a softer flow, falling upon "the mind's ear" like the murmuring sound of distant waters, or blending the shred and patches of incongruous realities into many-coloured visions of strange and fantastic semblance.

It is only when I have been occupied during the day upon the most arduous enterprise of my life—my great forthcoming work on the Pike,—that the engrossing pursuit of that all important theme has robbed me of the repose which appertains to this hour of peace; and upon such occasions am I wont to court my evening slumber over the pages of some gentle, even-tenoured author. With this intent it lately chanced,—after I had been deep busied through a rainy morning in the memorable controversy between my old favourite, Folard, and his antagonists—that, perplexed with conflicting doubts and by-gone conclusions, and having vainly sought to dismiss them in my accustomed slumber, I had recourse to a book which had just been sent to me from our village club. 'T was a volume of the Colloquies between Sir Thomas More and the accomplished Montesinos of Keswick. With a charmed and soothing interest did I peruse the mystic philosophy of their spiritual symposium; yet not without sundry misgiving dubitations on the veracious report of those wondrous interviews. "Can such communings be," cried I aloud, "and are there really

"——more things in heaven and earth—
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy?"

Would that I, too, might hold converse in the flesh with the departed worthies of my craft—[illegible] discourse with the [illegible]olybius, touching [illegible]y."

[illegible] uttered, when incon[illegible] into a deep and h[illegible] slumber, and I [illegible] as plainly as the [illegible] seest me, a form seated over against me in the morocco-cushioned chair, which I intuitively renognised for the martial presence of the Chevalier de Folard.

I know not how it was, but I have preserved no distinct recollection either of the entrance of the Chevalier, or of the first interchange of salutations, or yet of the commencement of our colloquy. I can only remember that, as I was vainly preparing to muster up my poor small stock of French to welcome him in its most courteous, phrases, he at once, and strange it seemed, relieved my pains by addressing me in marvellous proper English.

"Then," he proceeded, "in fact, Montesinos."

"Your pardon, Chevalier," interrupted I, bowing rather stiffly; "my name is *not* Montesinos: I had some reason to hope, as I have already passed unworthy tribute to your memory in certain fugitive trifles, that my real appellation might not be altogether unknown to you."

"It is my turn to apologise," said my companion, but with a cool, civil, sarcastic smile, that was infinitely disconcerting. "You have the advantage of me: but, sooth to say, the periodicals and other ephemerals do so seldom reach us where I come from, that,—that, in short, my good friend, I shall be happy to be informed in what manner I have had the honour to become your debtor."

And here I cannot help stopping to remark that the Chevalier did certainly appear throughout our whole colloquy, either exceedingly ignorant of many matters in which he might be supposed to be thoroughly instructed, or else provokingly intent upon concealing his knowledge, nor can I recollect to have extorted from him a single idea which I had not previously gleaned, either from his own writings or other books and sublunary authorities. But this uncommunicative humour must be common, I suppose to such visitants; for I have observed the same characteristic in Montesinos' friend, Sir Thomas More. Though it is remarkable that, by the report of the poet himself the defunct Chancellor was much better acquainted with his deserts, than the defunct Chevalier was with mine:—but this was doubtless owing to the celebrity of Montesinos.

Passing from this humiliating comparision, it were to little purpose that I should relate how successfully I at length persuaded the Chevalier of my claims to his respect, of the extent of his own obligations to my eulogies, and of the probability that his fame would be still farther extended through my labours. Suffice it to say, that we soon became excellent friends; though I could not avoid noticing that he drank no wine, and rather coldly repulsed all my offers of corporeal refreshment.

"I highly approve of your project," said the Chevalier, "provided that, like myself, you deduce all the principles of modern strategy from the practice of classical antiquity."

"Therein,—I pray you bear with my ignorance, my dear Chevalier, but,—therein I confess I cherish some doubts, which I

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have resolved from your own lips. Besides, the theory, with all due deference to your own immortal work be it spoken, the theory has become somewhat obsolete and old-fashioned; and I question whether the world would now endure to hear it revived. I fear me, I should only be laughed at for my pains: I fear me, Chevalier, that the study of the martial science of antiquity is scarcely cultivated with becoming ardour by our *militaires* of these days."

"The greater the pity," exclaimed my companion, "that the enduring lessons of strategy bequeathed, even to your times, by the great masters of antiquity, should have ceased to be studied with the delight and veneration they are so well calculated to inspire. Your contemporaries, I presume, still worship the poesy, the eloquence, the philosophy of the classical ages: but I tell you, that not the revival of learning and taste was more attributable to these treasures of the schools, than was the revival of the military art to the immutable principles of strategy which are to be gathered from the pages of Xenophon and Polybius and Cæsar. The scholars and poets of the sixteenth century did not ply 'the labour of love' more devotedly to imbue their minds in classical lore, than did the greatest captains of the age which followed to form their science upon the institutions and practice of antiquity. The famous Prince Maurice of Nassau, who ought to be regarded as the first restorer among the moderns of the military art, for he first restored the infantry to its true value as an arm ——"

"You forget the Bohemian bands of John Zisca, Chevalier," interrupted I boldly, "and the stalwart Swiss: it was little, I guess, that either had heard of the Greek phalanx of pikes, when they learned to set shoulder to shoulder, and overthrew the pride of the old chivalry."

"Mere unwieldy masses, with the sturdy power of repulsion in them, it is true: but *sans* all capability of locomotion. For Zisca and his tactics *you* can know nought of them, whatever *we* may in the other world: but, for the defective skill of your Switzers, witness the battle of Marignano—that combat of giants, as old Trivulzio called it—in which they suffered even the slow working artillery of those times to mow them down by hundreds and thousands, won the battle without knowing how to seize the victory, and finally retired, as they had advanced, with the same undaunted countenance, and the same inability to move off a right line. No, I had not forgotten the Swiss phalanx: but certes, the brave mountaineers were no tacticians; and I was proceeding to observe that Maurice of Nassau was the true restorer of science, because, of all the moderns, he first taught infantry how to move, and his confession is extant, that his principles were borrowed from those of the Roman art. So also, the great Gustavus Adolphus, in whom all the best qualities of a hero were blended with the learning of a scholar, but followed in the footsteps of Maurice, and like him used the experience of antiquity to aid the inspiration of his own genius. His example and those of our Duc de Rohan and Montecuculi, who in their writings avowedly cite the ancients for their model, all combine to prove that the Swedish, the French and the German, the most celebrated schools of warfare in the first half of the seventeenth century, were each founded on the same classical original."

"But you sa[illegible]
lian infantry, thos[illegible]
ted long before the t[illegible]
Their organization a[illegible]
[illegible]dantries of ancient sc[illegible]
[illegible]y years they [illegible] of Europe until——"

"Yes, until the battle of Rocroi, which may truly be designated as the crisis of the struggle between the rude tactics of the middle ages, and that of the system which revived the strategical science of antiquity. On that fatal day, the flower of the Spanish and Italian bands, drawn up, according to the practice of their service, in one dense and almost immoveable mass, without support or reserve, were assailed by the reiterated onsets of an enemy far inferior, doubtless, in unyielding steadiness and veteran discipline, but arrayed on the Roman model, and directed by the youthful genius of a Condé. They were annihilated; and with them fell the power and the martial reputation of Spain: from that hour to this she has never had an army. It is evident that, amidst the improvement in military science which marked the progress of the seventeenth century, no change had been introduced into the organization of those Spanish bands. Their high reputation in Europe,—which, by the way, is curiously exhibited in the universal reception of the terms of their language into the martial vocabulary of every nation of the times—might naturally render them bigoted to the system under which their glory had been acquired."

"Quite characteristic, too, of the Castilian pride and obstinacy, to disdain imitation."

"Perhaps it was: their infantry had been originally exercised in the Italian wars of Ferdinand the Catholic, and Charles the Fifth; and its success on the same brilliant theatre is generally ascribed to the system upon which it was trained by Pietro Navarro. By that system it triumphed over the gallant *gens-d' armerie* of France, with their attendant rabble rout of undisciplined foot, as the mountaineers of Uri and Underwald had triumphed before; and in that system did its leaders perseverse for nearly a century and a half to its final ruin. They seem to have taken no note of time; and for aught that can be discovered to the contrary, they fought in the same array at Ravenna and at Pavia, at Nordlingen and at Rocroi."

"It is strange," said I, "how keen and intense an interest is always awakened within me by but a word which recalls that memorable epoch in warfare—distinguish it as you will—that epoch commencing with the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France, and ending only with the close of the Thirty Years' War. Your mention of Nordlingen, *par example:* how many images of the old strategy doth not that mere sound in an instant conjure up. Horn, the illustrious Duke Bernard of Weimer, and their Swedish regiments, the veterans of Gustavus; the king of Hungary, and John de Wert, and their German Imperialists, the relics of Tilly and Waldstein; the Cardinal-Infant of Spain, Ottavio Picclomini and those Spanish and Italian bands, flushed with the pride of a century of victories, who with their gallant young prince—far less priest than soldier—were boldly traversing Germany from the Milanese to the defence of the Low Countries:—here to find the common grave of their existence and reputation. Yes! the battle of Nordlingen does indeed swell to the memory with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war:—yet its fame owes much to the power of association and the genius, not of arms, but of art. Did you ever, my dear Chevalier, see Rubens' picture of that field?"

"In faith, I have," said my companion, "and few sights had, in the flesh, more power to quicken the current of my blood."

"It is, indeed, a very jewel of a battle-piece, not to be looked upon without lively emotion; and I rejoice that it is numbered among the treasures of this land, for it adorns the splendid abode of our monarchs, the royal halls of Windsor. Remember you that group, their eager anxious gaze intently fixed on the progress of the fight: the young King of Hungary, his fair-haired cousin prince, that strange compound of cardinal and hero, before the full age of manhood,—and black John de Wert, the very opposite of both in years, mein, and aspect?"

"I remember that group full well: yet," added the Chevalier, with a smile, "Nordlingen has better claims to historical remembrance than a few square feet of well painted canvass. It was the only occasion on which the old Spanish infantry were put to trial against the Swedish regiments—and the issue was a complete overthrow a bloody rout to the veterens of Gustavus."

"Yet the result scarce tallies with your own theory, Sir Knight: since, by that, the Swedish array and the revived tactics of antiquity should have had the mastery."

"To that very end, Senhor Soldado, would I adduce it for notice: lest, without explanation, the event should be misconstrued into a proof of the superiority of the Spanish to the Swedish tactique; while in fact it was only a chance exception to the general merits of the two systems. The battle of Nordlingen was fought only some eight or nine years before the fatal field of Rocroi;* and the two trials might seem to entail opposite conclusions on the value of the Spanish array. Yet the circumstances of each differed too widely to admit of our assigning equal weight to the events in the opposite balance. At Rocroi, our Spaniards had the fairest field—namely a plain—for the action of their phalanx; a commander of veteran experience in their school, the old Conde de Fuentes; and at least as strong an incentive for their gallant bearing in the memory of ancient renown, as their opponents had in the presence of a prince of the blood. And their destruction is referred by all contemporary authorities to the inherent vice of their tactics. But at Nordlingen, the Swedes fought under every disadvantage; they were weakened and dispirited by the feuds of their leaders, Horn and Weimar; and their enemies were far superior in number, strongly posted, and animated to enthusiasm by the presence of the two gallant young princes, who, at the head of the German and Spanish soldiery, represented in the field on the same day the imperial and royal branches of the house of Austria. You remember the tribute which their contemporary Gualdo, in the plain and simple language of a soldier, has rendered to the gallant emulation of the King of Hungary and the Cardinal-Infant. 'They won immortal glory in this battle; to the wonder of all men, were always amidst the musket-shot, void of fear, and replied to the counsel of those who would have had less care of their persons: "Let such princes as are afraid keep themselves within their royal palaces, and become tailors to the army." No; the battle of Nordlingen proves nothing either against the strategical system of Gustavus, or in favour of that of the Spaniards. To say nothing of the disparity of numbers and position, it was lost by the dissensions of Horn and Weimar, and won by the gallantry of the Austrian princes, and the enthusiasm which their conduct inspired in their generals and followers. The battle of Nordlingen was, however, one of the most memorable and brilliant in the period of which you have been speaking."

(To Concluded in the Supplement.)

* A. D. 1634—1643.

LONDON GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.

A few years ago a bog, in the west of Ireland, took it into its head to set out upon its travels. This freak of an individual, who had not stirred from home since the flood, certainly not since the time of St. Patrick, naturally excited considerable surprise, and was the subject of much conversation in the neighbourhood. It was suggested that it was probably led astray by the spirit of absenteeism so prevalent among the nobility and gentry, particularly since the Union. This idea, which soon became very general, was rather alarming, as, were this spirit to communicate itself to the other bogs, and they should be all inclined to follow the example, the Green Island would be woefully curtailed of its proportions, and the "seven millions" would be sadly cramped for room. Indeed, were the Bog of Allen alone to be seized with this mania, such is its great extent, it would endanger the very existence of Ireland, and leave as formidable a gap in the natural world, as the emigration of the Irish Parliament has made in the political. Fortunately, however, these fears did not long continue. The bog, after travelling several days and nights, by easy stages, spreading terror among the inhabitants of the country in its progress, at length stopped short suddenly from the same cause which has often kept many other bog-trotters at home. In fact, it could not raise the wind; that is, it could not find ways and means to advance further, and was thus obliged to come to a stand-still. This extraordinary passion for travel in a quarter hitherto so remarkable for domestic and sedentary habits, has within a few years extended itself to London, in which it prevails to a degree almost incredible. During the late reign this metropolis scarcely ever showed a disposition to move a step from its seat; there it dwelt, for the most part, in narrow and dirty lanes, courts and alleys, but little visited by the cheering rays of the sun, and stranger alike to a pure atmosphere. With all these disadvantages, however, there it stuck fast, and a change of place was seldom observed, except in the case of a house destroyed by fire or some other accident. The wars that prevailed during the greater part of the late reign may have contributed to keep London thus at home; for travelling in good style, or even with comfort, every body knows, is very expensive. The country had then fleets and armies to maintain, and foreign Powers to subsidize, and this was not a situation very favourable for gadding abroad, however strong the inclination might be. Since the peace a new order of things has arisen—Capitalists having no farther employment for their money in lones and contracts, embarked in Joint Stock Companies and various unprofitable speculations; but these bubbles having burst, they now have a recourse to other means of spending it, and instead of building castles in the air, they now seek to build them on the ground. This change has enabled London to look abroad and enjoy the delight of travelling. The Irish Bog set out straight forward from the starting point; London, we find, has pursued a different course. It has taken a tour. Not content with travelling on the high roads, in every direction, it has visited every part of Hampstead, Hackney, Greenwich, Camberwell, Brixton, Fulham, and Turnham Green, forming, a circle of many miles around. With these places, which it never dreamed of approaching a few years back, it is now in close and intimate connection. We have read of sentimental tourists, philosophical tourists, commercial tourists, and various other sorts. London is an architectural tourist, of the most extensive range of which there is any record. As this career partakes something of the nature of a hunting excursion, it is not surprising it should be attended, to a certain degree, with similar results. Fences have been broken down, market gardens rooted up, pasture and corn fields laid waste to an immense extent. The magnitude of the destruction thus effected may be partly inferred from the incessant clamour for compensation. Scarcely a day passes in which we do not hear of inquisitions of damages, of verdicts, or friendly compositions indemnifying the parties complaining for the injuries done to their property, or their total loss by these journeys of London into the country. So far its visits do not differ from those of ordinary tourists or sportsmen, who are always called upon and never hesitate to make reparation for any damage they may commit by themselves, their horses, or their hounds; but here the similitude ends. In these cases, the fences, the fields, and the gardens speedily resume their original appearance. New fences supply the place of the old; the shrubs and flowers bloom again in all their native beauty. It was only a transitory storm that deranged the economy of the scene, which smiles again in all its rural charms—the verdant lawn, the shady grove, the song of birds, and the pure and wholesome atmosphere. The consequences of the excursions of London into the country are the very reverse. It never thinks of restoring the original order of things in the places which it visits,. From that moment all trace of their former being is completely obliterated. If trees be rooted up, no new ones are planted in their room—if a meadow be defaced no grass or clover seed is sown to clothe it with a new surface of like verdure—if a garden be despoiled, no fruits or vegetables will flourish there again. No—brick and mortar, streets and squares, intended to last for ages, take permanent possession of the soil. What inhabitant of Westminster, who had been five years absent from London, could recognise the Five Fields; What is become of the market gardens between London and Chelsea? In a short time there will be no more vestige of them than [illegible] remains of the gardens north of the Strand, that formerly belonged to the Abbot of Westminster, or the fields from which the parish of St. Martin-in-the Fields derives its name. Thus London, wherever it goes, completely destroys the face of nature—not a single feature survives. Through all the seasons of the year the appearance of things is the same. Their changes may vary the sensation from heat to cold, but they bring no change to the eye. It is the same unvaried mass of brick and mortar in winter and in summer. The Russians seek to colonize wherever they conquer. London, like the Russians, in whatever place she visits, makes a settlement. As every mortal is governed by some ruling passion, so persons the most fond of change of residence are observed to have some favourite spot. Thus visitors, who make a tour of the coast, or of all the watering-places of the interior, however delighted with the change, will give a decided preference to one in particular. They may like to sojourn for a time at Margate or Cheltenham, but manifest a partiality for Bath or Brighton. This has been the case with London. Though it has visited the country in the direction of every point of the compass, its movements have been principally towards the west. Nobody will charge this predilection to bad taste. It is the natural course. The sun rises in the east, but shapes its course to the western horizon. Some shopkeepers, particularly in the light and fancy line of business, were the first to give intimation of the intention of London to go westward into the country. They were first seen in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and many places East of Temple Bar packing up their goods, and removing with their families to Regent-street and its vicinity—a quarter which Mr. Nash, a gentleman of great celebrity, had contrived to endow with extraordinary attractions. This was the signal for a general start. If the Lord Mayor of London would maintain the diguity of his station, and the character of the City, he must keep a good table. The Charter enjoins a splendid hospitality, which the Baron of the Exchequer never fails to recommend, as his Lordship's first and most important duty. It will, therefore, be readily believed that London, when going into the country, would take especial care not to leave the markets behind it. A contest arose, which is not yet decided, whether Smithfield Market should not also be sent into the country, as well for the sake of health as convenience—a measure strongly advocated by several Members of Parliament deeply versed in political economy. Of these a Worthy* Irish Baronet pleaded in its favour the example of the Paris Abbaroirs, well knowing how ready John Bull is to follow French fashions. Another urged the great relief it would afford to timid old gentlemen who are now deterred from riding through the streets by the dread of encountering a disorderly bullock on its way to Smithfield, The Lord Mayor and Common Council, whose attachment to roast beef is proverbial, appear, on the contrary, equally resolved to keep the market at home. Smithfield-market, in consequence, must remain for the present where it now stands; and Newgate-market, which is closely and intimately connected with it, is destined to share the same fate. Not so with Fleet-market. This market, which had so long reposed in dirt and dinginess on Fleet-ditch, rising from its oozy bed, has lately, by a single bound, transplanted itself to a neighbouring declivity high and dry, pleasing to the eye, and not ungrateful to the smell. The distance is not great, but it is an advance in the right direction. It is also to be considered that the removal was up-hill work; that great bodies move slow; and that the new Market is a weighty concern. The boats and barges are now preparing which are destined to transport at least one-half of Billingsgate-market to Hungerford-stairs, and the codfish and lobsters are rejoicing at the prospect of a speedy removal towards the fashionable end of the town. In Covent-garden-market, too, there has lately been much stir & bustle. The flowers & the shrubs, the carrots and the cabbages, which had here dwelt for ages in the open air, have recently removed themselves into a solid substantial edifice of elaborate workmanship, from whence they look back with contempt upon the natural simplicity, the wild irregularity, and artless disposition of their former lowly dwelling, resembling more the rude accommodation of a country village than the symmetry and proportions of a town mansion. Here, however, there is no indication of accompanying London on its way into the country, nor is it to be much regretted. It is Vertumnus and Pomona giving a rout. There is no part of the country in which travellers can be at a loss for vegetables, fruits, and flowers, in their proper season; but beef, and mutton, and fish of every kind, do not every where abound. London, however, is not a mere sensualist, totally indifferent to mental enjoyments. It, therefore, does not move without a competent supply of learning in its train. It is a curious fact, that the movement of this precious article has been uniformly westward, in all ages. From India learning moved to Persia; thence into Asia Minor, Egypt, and Greece; thence into Italy; from Italy into England; and whence it is now progressing, as brother Jonathan would say, to the United States of America. In England, many years ago, it placed itself in Bunhill-row and Grub street. These were at once the manufactory and the mart of literature—the seat of authors and booksellers. In process of time the latter migrated westward to Paternoster-row, leaving the poets and the prose-writers behind; and here they remained until London began to move into the country. Since that period they have shown an inclination to accompany it, and several of the quarters of the trade have advanced to the west as far as Albemarle-street. London thus goes into the country, followed or accompanied with provisions for the table and the mind. Some surprise has been expressed that the Monument on Fish-street-hill, which must have seen even old London Bridge breaking ground, has not joined in the general movement. There are persons, indeed, who have fancied that it was going, but it was only a deception of the sight. If it should come down, it will be a sad tumble, and it will probably never raise its head again, for it bears a bad character, and is generally considered a liar and calumniator of the Catholics. It might be expected that the General Post-office, abounding as it does with letters, would not remain stationary amidst the general migration in the literary world, the revolutions in Grub-street, and Paternoster-row. The expectation has not been disappointed. The General Post-office, like the other establishments above mentioned, has moved westward, and has lately arrived at St. Martin's-le-Grand. These are some of the principal circumstances accompanying the progress of London into the country in a western direction. Those attending its progress on other points of the compass, reserved for a future communication.

* Sir Henry Parnell. † Sir James Mackin[illegible]

MISCELLANEA.

MACFARLANE, the author of the very interesting work called "Constantinople in 1828," from which we gave copious extracts at the time it appeared, will shortly publish a work of Fancy of an Oriental character, embellished with a description of countries in the East, which the author has visited.

The entire library of the late HUGH, Earl of MARCHMONT, the surviving executor of ALEXANDER POPE, to whom the Poet left his large paper copy of *Thuanus*, will shortly be sold by EVANS. This valuable collection of books was left by Lord MARCHMONT to his friend and *protegè*, the Right Hon. George Rose, who, at the death of the venerable Earl removed them from Hampstead to Cuffnels, where they deposited in a room exclusively devoted Here we suspect will be found all editions of Pope and his contemp many of them inscribed with their aut We suspect this sale will excite a cons sensation amongst the admirers

GRAND NATIONAL CEMETERY.—A[illegible] been for some time in progress for for the vicinity of the Metropolis. National Cemetery, which will be an ment on the *Pere la chaise*. It is to contain 130 acres, planted and la the best style of ornamental Temples, cloisters, mausoleums, an various descriptions are to be erec scale of expence to suit the differe of society, with appropriate situa sculptural memorials. It is intended to raise 400,000*l*. for the accomplishment of the undertaking, in subscriptions of 25*l*. each; and, besides the security from violation of the dead. It is expected that the expence of sepulture shall not be more than one-half what it is at present. Drawings of the cemetery have been prepared by Mr. Goodwing, the architect, and the plan is shortly to be submitted to the public.

A man has been taken into custody at Dublin, on suspicion of murder. Upon his person was found a hat which belonged to a respectable man of the name of Maguire who is missing. It is thought that Maguire was murdered, and the body concealed, as no trace of it has been found, a though most particular search has been made after i[illegible]

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